

POSUDE IZ PROVINCijske BALKANSKE  
BAZILIKE, BAZILIKA SOLINOS NA  
HALKIDIKIJU, GRČKA<sup>1</sup>

THE GLASS FINDS FROM A PROVINCIAL  
EARLY CHRISTIAN BALKAN BASILICA THE  
SOLINOS BASILICA IN CHALKIDIKI GREECE<sup>1</sup>

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*Apstrakt:* U Kasandri, u jugozapadnom delu Sjevernogričkog poluostrva Halkidiki ili tačnije na središtu istočne obale Kasandre, južno od današnjeg naselja Kaliteje, locirano je starohrišćansko groblje i trobrodna bazilika koja je sagrađena otprilike početkom V vijeka i napuštena je, vjerovatno u VII vijeku. Na stotine staklenih fragmenata pronađeno je rasuto gotovo na cijeloj površini lokaliteta, od kojih većina pripada prozorskim oknima zgrade. Fragmenti posuda su po broju manji i pripadaju malom broju tipova, uglavnom lampi, ali i nešto stonih posuda za piće ili izlivanje tečnosti. Opšti utisak koji se stiče sa cjeline materijala da pripadaju fazi uništenja starohrišćanskog spomenika u kasnom VI i u VII vijeku. Međutim, vrijeme izrade staklenih predmeta razlikuje se, a pojedini bi mogli poticati još iz IV vijeka. Čini se, međutim, da većina pripada proizvodnji V vijeka. Pronađeno je takođe mnogo fragmenata okana izrađenih tehnikom cilindra. Na kraju, neznatan broj perli i staklenih kamenčića za dekoraciju predmeta zaokružuju sliku nalaza sa lokaliteta ove starohrišćanske bazilike sjevernoegejskog regiona.

*Ključne reči:* Severna Grčka, Halkidiki, Kasanda, staklene lampe i posude, okna, stakleni kamenčići, starohrišćanski period, 5-7 vek.

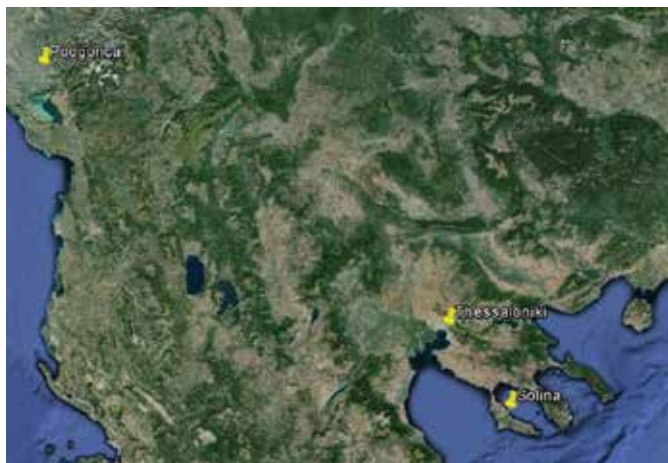
*Abstract:* In Cassandra, on the southwestern part of the North Greek peninsula of Chalkidiki, and more precisely on the East Coast of Cassandra, south of the modern village of Kalithea, has been located an Early Christian cemetery and a three-aisled basilica which was built in the early 5th and was ruined probably in the 7th century. Hundreds of glass fragments were unearthed scattered almost in the entire area of the excavation, mostly parts of window panes. The vessel fragments were less in number and they belong to few forms, mostly of lamps (stemmed lamps, stemmed beakers and bowls), and few drinking (stemmed and conical beakers) and pouring tableware vessels. Generally, the overall picture rendered by the finds is that they belonged to the destruction phase of the complex dated to the late 6th or 7th century. The production time though of the glass objects varies and some of them are even dated to the 4th century, although most of them were produced in the 5th. Furthermore, many fragments of window panes, made in the cylinder's technique, were unearthed throughout the site. Finally, few glass beads and glass gems for the embellishment of precious objects conclude the picture of the finds from the site of this North Aegean Early Christian basilica.

*Key words:* Northern Greece, Chalkidiki, early Christian period, 5th-7th century, glass vessels, glass lamps, window glass, glass gems.

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Halkidiki je jedinstveno poluostrovo u Sjevernoj Grčkoj. Nalazi se u centralnom dijelu južne Makedonije, a zapljuskuje ga sjeverno Egejsko more. Proteže se između zaliva Termaikos i Strimonikos, a na jugu između jezera Koronije i Volve. U južnom dijelu račva se na tri manja, međusobno paralelna poluostrva, koja prodiru duboko u more: na zapadu Kasandra, u sredini Sitionija i na istoku polustrvo Atos sa Svetom Gorom. (mapa)



Mapa - Map

U starohrišćanskom periodu, zapadno poluostrovo Halkidikijska, Kasandra, bio je napredan region. Hrišćanske građevine, kao i bazilike, činile su najznačajnije javne građevine, a posebno u V vijeku, izdvajaju se na cijelom Poluostrvu kako po broju, tako i po veličini i raskoši. Arheološkim istraživanjima otkriveno je već sedamnaest starohrišćanskih bazilika, a čini se da je njihov broj bio znatno veći. Brojnost hramova i mnogobrojnih naselja iz ovog perioda pokazuju da je Kasandra cvjetala i bila ekonomski snažna od IV do početka VI vijeka. Ovu sliku izmijenile su invazije varvara i to uglavnom invazija Huna i njihovih pratilaca 540.g. I pored svih razaranja, region nije potpuno opustio i Justinijan je ponovo osnovao Kasandriju, koja je bila episkopsko sjedište makar od V vijeka i sagradio je njene bedeme, dok se na cijelom poluostrvu nalaze hramovi i sela iz vizantijske epohe.

Otrprike na središtu istočne obale Kasandre, južno od današnjeg naselja Kaliteje, na južnoj obali ušća potoka, zvanog Potoki, blizu mora, nalazio se neki antički grad, vjerovatno Nea Polis, o kome govori Herodot. Ovaj grad je preživio do kasne antike, dok postupno, kako se čini, nije bio inkorporiran u poznovizantijsko naselje "Solinos", koje je potpuno uništeno u XIX vijeku.<sup>2</sup> Na južnoj obali ušća Potokija, i blizu dina (niskih pješćanih humki), tokom iskopavanja u periodu od 1994 – 2005. godine,

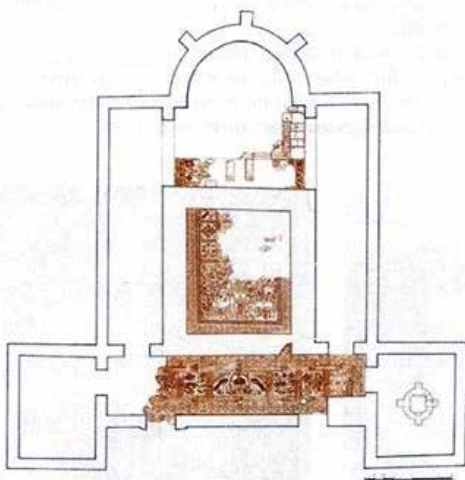
Chalkidiki is the only peninsula in northern Greece. It is situated at the middle of the southern part of Macedonia on the northern coast of the Aegean. It stretches from the Thermaic to the Stymonian Gulf, on the south of the lakes Koroneia and Volvi. The southern side of Chalkidiki forms three long parallel peninsulas: Cassandra to the West, Sithonia in the center and Athos (Holy Mountain) to the East. (Map) Cassandra, the western peninsula of Chalkidiki, was a thriving region in the Early Christian period. The Christian edifices in general were the most important public buildings of this period, especially in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Particularly, the basilicas which represent the most abundantly used type of religious buildings and most of them are very large in size and opulently decorated. The archaeological research has already traced seventeen Early Christian basilicas, and their number was quite probably far bigger in original. The high density of the churches and even bigger number of identified settlements of this period indicate that Cassandra was flourishing and was economically thriving from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the early 6<sup>th</sup> century. This situation drastically changed and deteriorated by the barbaric invasions and most of all by the invasion of the Huns and their companions in A.D. 540. Despite all the destructions, the region was not desolated or abandoned and Justinian re-founded the city of Cassandreia, which was Bishop's see at least from the 5<sup>th</sup> century, repaired its city walls, and later on Byzantine churches and villages were founded which have been archaeologically located on the entire peninsula.

An ancient Greek city, probably "Nea Polis" mentioned by Herodotus, was situated at about the middle of the eastern coast of Cassandra, south of the modern settlement of Kallithea, on the southern bank of the Potoki torrent and nearby the sea. This city survived after Late Antiquity, and it gradually shrunk to the Late Byzantine settlement of "tou Solinos" which was finally destroyed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>2</sup> A cemetery used between the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century was unearthed in excavations conducted between 1994 and 2005 on the south bank of the estuary of the torrent Potoki and nearby a sand dune. In addition, on the same site, there were unearthed remains of a Christian church, built around the early 5<sup>th</sup> century which, was connected just like the cemetery to the nearby city. It was a three-ailed basilica, with maximum external dimensions 24x24 m. The ends of the narthex were elongated and they formed at the northern end a pastoforion and at the southern end a baptistry. A build bench runs along the interior walls of

<sup>2</sup> Papangelos 1989-1990, 171 - 182, *posebno* 175, 180 (sl.6). Papangelos 1998, 77 - 111, *posebno* 81, sl. 3 (34) i sl. 4, 5, 6.

<sup>2</sup> Papangelos 1989-1990, 171 - 182, *esp.* 175, 180 (fig. 6). Papangelos 1998, 77 - 111, *esp.* 81, fig. 3 (34) and figs. 4 - 6.

locirano je groblje koje je bilo u funkciji u periodu od prve polovine IV do druge polovine VI vijeka. Takođe, otkrivene su i ruševine hrišćanskog hrama koji je sagrađen otprilike početkom V vijeka i koji je, kako se čini, pripadao, kao i groblje, susjednom gradu. Hram je trobrodna bazilika, maksimalnih spoljnih dimenzija 24X24 m. Krajevi priprate (narteksa) produžavaju se i stvaraju, na sjevernoj strani sakristiju (pastoforij) a na južnoj krstionicu (baptisterijum). Sakristija je sa unutrašnje strane okružena zidanom klupom. Bazen u sredini krstionice je ozidan, u obliku krsta i nalazi se na nivou nižem od poda. Iznad narteksa nalazila se galerija, u koju se ulazilo drvenim basamacima. Brod glavnog naosa bio je podijeljen uzvišenim zidanim stilobatom i nizom od četiri para mermernih stubova, visine 2,85 m. Ograda prezbiteriona je bila od mermera, u obliku ćiriličnog slova π, sa istaknutim solejem u obliku ćiriličnog slova π, kompaktnim plutejima dekorisanim sa obje strane reljefnim krstovima. Sintronon je bio ozidan, u obliku ćiriličnog slova π, upisan u apsidu, a danas opljačkan enkenion nalazio se na podu, ispod mermerne Časne Trpeze sa četiri nogara. Pod Sanktuarija (bema) je bio prekriven pravougaonim mozaikom na kome je prikazana scena iz raja sa jelenima na pojilištu i pravougaonim okvirima sa biljnim i životinjskim predstavama. Pod narteksa je takođe prekriven mozaikom, sa predstavama života na obalama rijeke Nil. Bočni brodovi imali su zemljane podove. Tokom VII vijeka uobličen je izgled istočnog kraja sjevernog broda kao Protezis. Bazilika, pomoćne zgrade i groblje bile su zaštićene zidanom kamenom ogradom. Kompleks je napušten, vjerovatno nakon zemljotresa u VII vijeku: njegove ruševine su korištene početkom XIV vijeka za izgradnju jedne kule, koja je izgleda prestala da se koristi tokom druge četvrtine XV vijeka.<sup>3</sup> (Skica 1).



Skica 1 - Drawing 1

3 Papangelos 1995. Asimakopoulou – Atzaka 1998, 153. Za prikaz mozaika bilj. 478 (153), bilj. 510 (157), sl. 61. Koristan i analitički rezime relevantnih nalaza iz tog kraja kod Akrivopoulou 1999, 123 - 124.

the pastoforion. A cross-shaped baptismal font, is built under the level of the floor at the center of the baptistery. Above the narthex there was a gallery, to which a wooden staircase was leading. The aisles were separated by a raised, built stylobate and a colonnade of four pairs of marble columns, 2.85 m tall. The marble, pi-shaped with protruding solea screen of the presbytery, was comprised of solid slabs bearing on both sides relief crosses. The built, pi-shaped synthronon was inscribed in the apse. The enkainion, which was found looted, was dug in the floor, under the marble holy table which was supported by four colonnets. The pi-shaped synthronon was inscribed in the apse. The pavement of the altar space consisted of rectangular marble tiles. The central aisle was paved with mosaics: a scene of Paradise is rendered in it with a pair of drinking deer and rectangular frames filled with representations of animals. The floor of the narthex was also covered by mosaics rendering Nilotic scenes. The side aisles had earth-packed floors. In the 7<sup>th</sup> century the eastern end of the northern aisle was transformed into a Prothesis. The basilica with its surrounding buildings and the cemetery were protected by a fence build by stones. The complex was abandoned, probably after the earthquakes in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. The ruins of the complex were used in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of a tower, which it seems ceased to be in use in the second quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>3</sup> (Drawing 1)

In the excavations of the complex, hundreds of fragments of glass vessels, window glass and other decorative glass elements were unearthed. All these are presented in the present work organized in typological groups which reflect their shape and their use.

## A. Glass Vessels

### i. Lamps

#### 1. Stemmed Lamps (Figs. 1-2)

The vessels of this form, which are dated to the 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century, have conical or cylindrical body which ends to hollow cylindrical base which is longer than the body. The diameter of their base ranges between 1.5-2.5 cm and most of the fire-polished rims which seem to be connected to this form have diameter ranging between 6-7 cm. Tencolorless greenish, five colorless bluish and one olive green sample have been found. Two of them have been graphically reconstructed, whose

3 Papangelos 1995. Asimakopoulou – Atzaka 1998, 153. On references regarding the motives of the mosaics see note 478 (p. 153), and note 510 (p. 157), fig. 61. A useful and detailed overview of relevant finds from this region is found in Akrivopoulou 1999, 123 - 124.

Tokom iskopavanja kompleksa, indentifikovano je na stotine krhotina staklenih posuda, lampi i drugih ukrasnih predmeta, koji su prikazani niže, po kategorijama, zavisno od upotrebe i oblika.

## A. Staklene posude I Lampe

### 1. Čaše visoke, cilindrične osnove (Sl. 1-2)

Posude ovog tipa koje datiraju iz VI -VII vijeka, koničnog ili cilindričnog recipijenta, koji završava na dužoj cilindričnoj osnovi, koja je duža od recipijenta posude, koji je iznutra šupalj. Dimenzije osnove ovih posuda su između 1,5 – 2,5 cm, dok su prečnici većine staklenih fragmenata, vatrom poliranih oboda, koji im izgleda pripadaju, otprilike 6 – 8 cm. Pronađeno je deset poluprovodnih zelenkastih, pet poluprovodnih plavičastih, i jedan maslinasto zeleni fragment. Rekonstruisane su dvije, čija je ukupna visina otprilike 8 cm.<sup>4</sup>



Sl. 1 - Fig.1



Sl. 2 - Fig. 2

4 Antonaras 2009, 170 - 73, tip 38a, koji datira po većini paralela iz VI i VII vijeka.

height is estimated at about 8 cm.<sup>4</sup>

### 2. Stemmed beakers (Fig. 3)

The body of these vessels is conical or bell-shaped ending to a tall stem and it is based on a conical base. All findings of this form with only one exception are made of a single mass of glass and the stem and the base are inherent to the body. Vertical ribbing is visible on only one base, indicating that it was dip mold blown. All the rest of the examples are free blown.<sup>5</sup> Two subgroups are discerned: those with a cylindrical stem, with sixteen colorless greenish, seven olive green and one blue example, and those with a beaded stem with three olive green examples in total. The rims which are connected to this form are all vertical, fire-polished with diameter ca. 6-7 cm.



Sl. 3 - Fig. 3

In addition, a fragment of a narrow cylindrical, flat bottom (diam. 1 cm) was unearthed, on which was attached a conical base, quite probably part of a bowl or a large beaker. This form of vessels is dated to the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> and mostly to the 6<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>6</sup>

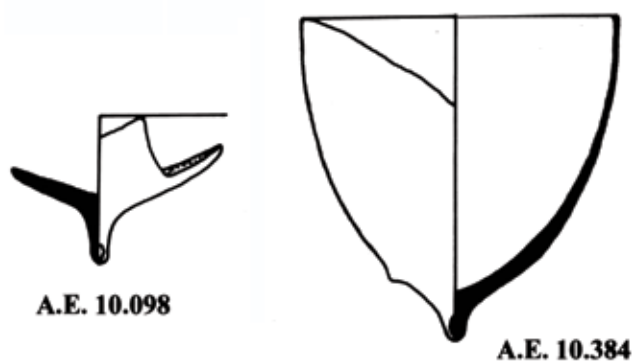
### 3. Cylindrical or slightly conical beakers with small knob (Drawing 2)

Two, colorless greenish examples of this form were unearthed. They are typical for the form with convex bottom, an inherent, pinched protuberance at the center of the resting surface and cylindrical body with maximum

4 Antonaras 2009, 170 - 73, form 38a, which is dated by many analogous finds to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.

5 Isings 1957, form 111. Antonaras 2009, 162 - 66, form 35 i,ii, which are dated to the 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries. On three-handled examples see Antonaras 2009, 167 - 69, form 36, dated to the 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries.

6 Davidson 1952, 103, no. 654, 4<sup>th</sup> century. A large number of finds from the area East of The Theater and the Gymnasium Area in Corinth, under publication by the author, are dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century, just like the finds from the Athenian Agora, see Weinberg and Stern 2009, no. 341, fig. 20. Analogous finds are also known from Thessaloniki, Antonaras, 2014, 95 - 113, and Antonaras edition in progress 1, with parallels dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century.



Skica 2 - Drawing 2

## 2. Putiri sa stopom (Sl. 3)

Recipijent posuda ovog tipa je koničan ili zvonolik, izdužava se sa visokom stopom i stoji na koničnoj osnovi. Ukupan broj predmeta koji su pronađeni, sa izuzetkom jednog, napravljeni su od jedne staklene mase, od koje su osnova i stopa pravljene izjedna sa recipijentom. Samo na jednoj osnovi izdvajaju se vertikalne kanelure, koje svjedoče o izradi posude duvanjem u otvorenom kalupu. Svi ostali predmeti izrađeni su slobodnim duvanjem.<sup>5</sup> Razlikuju se dvije podkategorije: onih sa cilindričnom stopom, sa šesnaest pepeljastozelenih, sedam maslinasto zelenih i jednim plavim primerkom, i onih sa stopom u obliku dugmeta, sa tri maslinastozelena primerka. Obod kod ovog tipa posuda je vertikalna, vatrom ispoliran, prečnika oko 6 - 7 cm.

Takođe, pronađen je jedan fragment uskog cilindričnog ravnog dna, prečnika 1 cm, na koji je bila zalijepljena konična osnova, najvjerovatnije dio skifosa ili putira velikih dimenzija. Tip ovih posuda datira iz druge polovine V i uglavnom iz VI vijeka.<sup>6</sup>

## 3. Cilindrični ili blago konični pehari sa malom kapljicom (skica 2)

Nađena su dva pepeljastozelena primerka ovog tipa sa karakterističnom konveksnom osnovom, kapljicom napravljenom "štibanjem" mase osnove. Imaju cilindrične recipijente, maksimalnog prečnika oko 5 cm.<sup>7</sup> Nije sačuvan

5 Isings 1957, tip 111. Antonaras 2009, 162 - 66, tip 35 i,ii, koji datiraju iz V-VII vijeka. Za primjere sa tri drške gl. Antonaras 2009, 167 - 69, tip 36, koji datiraju iz V, VI i VII vijeka.

6 Davidson 1952, 103, br. 654, IV vijek. Veliki broj nalaza sa iskopavanja Istočno od Pozorišta i u oblasti Gimnazije Korinta, biće objavljeni od strane autora, datiraju iz VI vijeka, kao i drugi nalazi sa atinske Agore, gl. Weinberg and Stern 2009, br. 341, sl. 20. Ali i iz veoma bližeg Soluna poznati su nalazi, Antonaras, 2014, 95 - 113, i Antonaras u fazi izdanja 1, sa paralelom sa VI vijekom.

7 Antonaras 2009, 158 - 60, tip 383, koji datira po mnogobrojnim paralelama iz VI i VII vijeka. Takođe, još jedan nalaz iz Asprovalte, koji datira iz V - VI vijeka, objavljen je u Ignatiadou (ed.) 2010, br. 377 [P. Adam-Veleni]

preserved body diameter ca. 5 cm.<sup>7</sup> No identifiable parts of cylindrical body or of slightly everted lips, both of which are ascribed to this form, are preserved among our finds.

## 4. Hemispherical bowls (Fig. 1 upper zone, Fig. 4)

At least eight examples of hemispherical and globular bowls<sup>8</sup> have been unearthed. All of them are made of colorless greenish glass, and most of them have rim diameter ca. 7 cm. One conical bowl, which was made of colorless bluish glass, retains part of its incised decoration. The décor is placed in the area under the rim and consists of a schematized wine scroll which forms triangular folds and in each one of them is rendered a circular stroke. Lower on the body is still visible a curved incision and a series of fine and short, parallel oblique incisions, part of an unidentifiable motif.



Sl. 4 - Fig. 4

Fragments of vessels (Fig. 5) which were made of dark blue, translucent glass belong to products of a particular workshop operating in Eastern Mediterranean between the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, which attracts the attention of glass researchers for decades.<sup>9</sup> Namely, the finds are: A large and deep bowl with slightly everted, vertical, cracked-off rim, the body in

7 Antonaras 2009, 158 - 60, form 33, dated by many analogous finds to the 6<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, another find from Asprovalta, dated to the 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century was published in Ignatiadou (ed.) 2010, no. 377 [P. Adam-Veleni].

8 Antonaras 2009, 117 - 24, form 12, dated by analogous finds between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the early 6<sup>th</sup> century, most of which are dated to the 4<sup>th</sup>-first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Three-handled samples, which according to the number of small handles found in the excavation must had been used in the basilica, should be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century, see Antonaras 2009, 125 - 26, form 13.

9 *Glass from the Ancient World* 1957, 141, no. 279; Whitehouse 1997, 367 - 375. Particularly on the handleless bowls see Isings 1957, form 107a, and also Antonaras 2009, form 28, with more recent analogous finds.

nijedan prepoznatljiv dio cilindričnog recipijenta ili blago razgrnuto profilisanih oboda koji se pripisuju ovom tipu.

#### 4. Hemisferični skifosi (Sl. 1, gornji ugao i Sl. 4)

Najmanje osam primeraka hemisferičnih i sferičnih skifosa,<sup>8</sup> od poluprovodnog zelenkastog stakla, maksimalnih prečnika oboda oko 7 cm su iskopani. Jedan konični skifos od poluprovodnog plavičastog stakla sadrži i dio urezanog ukrasa, koji se razvija horizontalno ispod oboda, formirajući vijugavu lozu, koja oblikuje trouglaste buhte, unutar kojih stoji kružni rez. Niže na recipijentu, izdvaja se zaobljeni reljef, kao i jedna grupa tankih i niskih, međusobno paralelnih, bočnih ureza, neprepoznatljivog ukrasnog motiva.

Fragmenti posuda (Sl. 5) koji su napravljeni od tamno plavog, gotovo neprozirnog stakla čine proizvode radionice koja je radila u Istočnom Sredozemlju, između sredine IV. i sredine V. vijeka, i čija proizvodnja već decenijama privlači interesovanje istraživača.<sup>9</sup> Radi se o velikom i dubokom skifosu, sa blago razgrnutim, vertikalnim i neobrađenim obodom, recipijentom koji je u pojasu ispod oboda pokriven vertikalnim kanelurama i niže jednim sačastim spletom šestouganih ćelija. (sačuvan je fragment oboda i četiri fragmenta recipijenta). Sa iste posude, vjerovatno, potiče i jedan mali fragment, koji čini spoljašnji dio njegove konične osnove. Skifos je, izgleda, imao drške. Sačuvan je jedan dio početka drške koja je ugrađena zagrijavanjem i oblikuje horizontalnu površinu tipa "thumb rest" iznad ručke iste drške, dok je sačuvan slomljen i jedan dio talasastog kraja drške koji se protezao po recipijentu, gotovo do osnove.<sup>10</sup>

Zajedno sa gore navedenim, vjerovatno se uklapa i mali dio neobrađenog vertikalnog oboda glatke posude, vjerovatno krčaga za vino, napravljenog od istog plavog stakla. (Sl. 5, gore lijevo).<sup>11</sup>

8 Antonaras 2009, 117 - 24, tip 12, koji datira paralelima između IV do početka VI vijeka, od kojih je najveći broj iz IV i prve polovine V vijeka. Paraleli sa tri drškama, koji treba da su bili korisni, zbog drški koje su nađene među materijalom, u bazilici, datiraju takođe iz IV do VI vijeka. Gl. Antonaras 2009, 125 - 26, tip 13.

9 *Glass from the Ancient World* 1957, 141, br. 279; Whitehouse 1997, 367 - 375. Posebno za skifose bez drške i njihove paralele gl. Isings 1957, tip 107a, kao i Antonaras 2009, tip 28, sa novijim paralelama.

10 Antonaras 2009, 178 - 80, tip 43, koji datira, po seriji paralela, iz perioda između IV i VII vijeka. Šira datovanja vjerovatno se povezuju sa činjenicom da proizvodi ove radionice datiraju iz IV ili V vijeka, dok isti nalazi pomenutih skifosa pripadaju fazi uništenja spomenika najvjerovatnije iz VII vijeka, svjedočeći možda o veoma dugom periodu njihove upotrebe. Takođe, fragmenti osnove, drške i recipijenta jedne posude reljefnom sačaskog dekora i jednog drugog glatkog skifosa nađeni su među neobjavljenim materijalom iz Rentina, dok je u Luludies u Kitros nađena drška ovog tipa od tamnozelenog stakla.

11 Antonaras 2009, 245 - 47, tip 87, koji datira iz IV i V vijeka.

the area under the rim bears vertical ribbing and lower a honeycomb web of hexagonal cells. (One fragment of the rim and four fragments of the body are preserved). A small fragment of the edge of a conical base probably belongs to the same vessel. The bowl was probably a handled one. But, a part of the beginning of a handle is unearthed, which preserves a thumb rest pad, and in another body fragment is preserved part of the undulating ending of the handle, which was extending on the body down to the bottom.<sup>10</sup>



Sl. 5 - Fig. 5

To the same group probably belongs another fragment: a cracked-off vertical rim of a smooth vessel, probably a jug, which was made of the same translucent dark blue glass (Fig.5 up to the right).<sup>11</sup> Finally, eleven colorless greenish and one colorless bluish small handles, some of which have a long undulating ending which was probably terminating pretty low on the body, almost at the bottom, should also be ascribed to the group of the lamps. (Fig. 6).

10 Antonaras 2009, 178 - 80, form 43, dated by analogous finds in the period between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> century. The wide period to which they are ascribed probably is related to the fact that products of this workshop have been dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century, while the actual finds of these bowls are unearthed in the destruction layers of the monuments, dated probably to the 7<sup>th</sup>-century, witnessing probably to the very long period of their use. In addition, base, handle and body fragments of one smooth and one honeycomb bowl have been identified by the author in unpublished material from the site of Rentina and finally a handle of this form, made of dark green glass, was identified in the material from the site of Louludies in Kitros.

11 Antonaras 2009, 245 - 47, form 87, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century.

U grupu lampi treba uvrstiti i jedanaest poluprovodnih zelenkastih i jednu poluprovodnu plavičastu malu dršku, od kojih određene završavaju talasastim produžetkom, koji je kako se čini dopirao prilično nisko na recipijentu, gotovo do dna posude. (Sl. 6).



Sl. 6 - Fig. 6

## II Stoni predmeti

### 1. Zarubljene konične posude (Sl. 7-8)

Tokom iskopavanja pronađeno je jedanaest primeraka ovog tipa. Svi su napravljeni od maslinasto zelenog stakla, prečnika osnove 4 cm, a na jednoj od ovih uočava se prstenasti trag duvačke lule prečnika 2 cm. Jedini primjer koji je očuvan u cjelokupnoj visini - 9,5 cm. svjedoči o vitkom obliku tipa. Pojedini su bili ukrašeni dodatnim tamno plavim staklom. (Sl. 8)



Sl. 8 - Fig. 8

Sačuvana su dva fragmenta predmeta, sa dodatnim, zaobljenim/presječenim plavim vlaknom i tri fragmenta predmeta sa plavim kapima koje su postavljene tako da oblikuju horizontalnu ukrasnu traku, na gornjem dijelu recipijenta. Njihovo dno je lagano zapupčeno, recipijent je koničan, sa laganim suženjem ka osnovi, što stvara osjećaj nezavršene prstenaste osnove. Imaju pravolinijske zidove tijela i neobrađene vertikalne obode, lagano razgrnuto profilisane.<sup>12</sup> Iako su posude ovog

<sup>12</sup> Nenna 2002, 405 - 413, posebno 405 - 406, V6, sl. 33, od IV i prve polovine

## ii. Tableware

### 1. Truncated conical beakers (Figs. 7-8)



Sl. 7 - Fig. 7

Eleven examples of this form were unearthed in the excavation. All of them are made of olive green glass, their base diameter is 4 cm and on one of them an annular pontil mark (2 cm diam.) is visible. The only example that preserves its entire height (9.5 cm) witness to the slenderness of the form. Some of these beakers were decorated with applied elements of dark blue glass. (Fig. 8) Namely, two examples decorated with a curved or zigzag blue thread and three examples decorated with blue blobs organized in a horizontal band around the upper part of the body are preserved. The bottoms of these vessels are slightly concave and the conical body is mildly constricted towards the bottom creating the impression of an incomplete pushed-in ring base. The body walls are straight and they end to the cracked-off vertical rim which is slightly everted.<sup>12</sup> The vessels of this form, although they were produced to serve as tableware, quite probably in the context of the Christian basilica were used as lamps.

<sup>12</sup> Nenna 2002, 405 - 413, esp. 405 - 406, V6, fig. 33, finds dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> and to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century from Argos. Unpublished finds from Corinth, under publication by the author, are dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Samples with the same decoration of blue blobs or zigzag threads are considered products of the Black Sea Region see Sazanov 1995, 333 - 341, esp. 334, fig. 1B, with a great number of finds dated to the late 4<sup>th</sup> and to the period between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century.

tipa pravljene kao posude za piće, u bazilici su se, vrlo vjerovatno, koristile kao lampe.

## 2. Posude sa levkastim vratom (Sl. 9)

Samo jedna, velikih dimenzija, posuda ovog tipa pronađena je od poluprovidnog zelenkastog stakla u prostoru bazilike. Njen obod (prečnik 5 cm) je neobrađen, vertikalno, ali razgrnuto profilisan, vrat je levkast, i završava na sferičnom recipijentu<sup>13</sup>. Takođe, dva pupčasta dna (prečnika 4-5 cm) čini se da pripadaju posudama zatvorenog oblika, jednostavnim bocama ili sa levkastim vratom.



Sl. 9 - Fig. 9

Jedini stakleni fragment koji datira iz perioda prije postojanja bazilike, pripada I. v.n.e. Radi se o malom komadu plave posude, vjerovatno skifosu, izrađenom duvanjem u kalup, na kome je sačuvan dio latica koje su ukrašavale niži pojas njegovog recipijenta. (Sl. 10).<sup>14</sup>

V vijeka iz Argosa. Neobjavljeni nalazi iz Korinta, koje proučava autor, pripadaju V vijeku. Primjerci iste dekoracije plavih tačaka ili isprekidanih traka smatraju se proizvodima radionice obale Crnog mora, gl. Sazanov 1995, 333 - 441, posebno 334, sl. 1B, sa mnoštvom nalaza koji potiču iz kasnog IV vijeka, i iz perioda između V i sredine VI vijeka.

<sup>13</sup> Isings 1957, tip 104b. Antonaras 2009, 211 - 12, tip 62, koji datira, po mnoštvu paralela, iz IV i V vijeka.

<sup>14</sup> Vjerovatno nekog tipa skifosa u obliku Kalix-a, cf. Harden 1935, 163 - 186, tip G1. Takođe, Stern 1995, 95-96. Antonaras, 2009, 136 - 38, tip 19.

## 2. Funnel-mouth flasks (Fig. 9)

Only one large, funnel-mouth flask, made of colorless greenish glass was unearthed in the area of the basilica. The rim (diam. 5 cm) is cracked-off, vertical but slightly everted; the neck is funnel-shaped ending to a seemingly globular body.<sup>13</sup> In addition, two concave bottoms (base diam. 4-5 cm), were probably part of close-shaped vessels, either flasks or bottles.

The single glass fragment that predates the construction of the basilica is dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. It is a small part of a mold blown, translucent blue vessel, probably a bowl, on which the part of the frieze of petals that was decorating the lower part of the body is visible. (Fig. 10).<sup>14</sup>



Sl. 10 - Fig. 10

## iii. Unguentaria (Fig. 11)

The only unguentarium or flask which was unearthed in the excavation belongs to the peculiar but widespread form of janiform vessels (Body Ht. 8 cm., diam. ca. 5 cm.). It is the single full-mold-blown vessel form of the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> century and examples have been unearthed around the entire Mediterranean basin. This particular example, which is made of colorless greenish glass, was

<sup>13</sup> Isings 1957, form 104b. Antonaras 2009, 211 - 12, form 62, dated by many parallels to the 4th and 5th century.

<sup>14</sup> Probably from a form of calyx-shaped bowl, cf. Harden 1935, 163 - 86, form G1. Also, Stern 1995, 95 - 96. Antonaras, 2009, 136 - 38, form 19.



### III Unguentarija (Sl. 11)



Sl. 11 - Fig. 11

Jedini unguentarij koji je pronađen tokom iskopavanja pripada posebnom tipu dvolikih posuda za mirise. (visina recipijenta 8 cm, prečnik 5 cm.). To je jedinstveni tip posuda iz IV -V vijeka koje su se u potpunosti izrađivale u kalupu i takvi primjerci su nađeni u cijelom Sredozemlju. Izgleda da je konkretan primjerak izrađen u kvalitetnom kalupu, što odaje suptilne karakteristike dvojnog mladog muškog lika koje oblikuje recipijent posude, koja je izrađena od poluprovodnog zelenkastog stakla.<sup>15</sup>

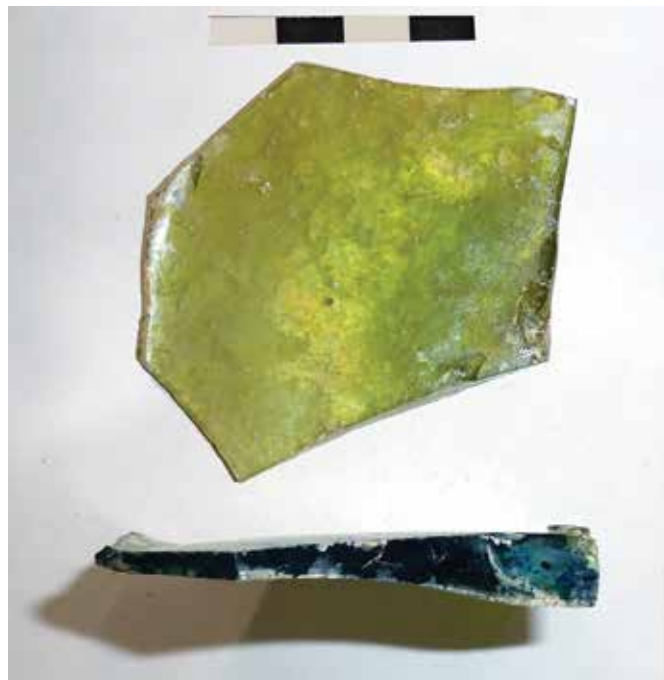
### B. Okna (Sl. 12 -13)

Na desetine rasutih fragmenata okana pronađeni su na raznim tačkama lokaliteta. Većinom su maslinasto zeleni, ali je priličan broj i poluprovodnih plavičastih. Svi su izrađeni tehnikom cilindra, a na pojedinim se uočavaju ili tragovi alata ili, u jednom slučaju, ivica originalnog reza cilindra koji je lagano izdignut (Sl. 12). Debljina im se kreće između 6 mm i 2 mm i gotovo svi imaju veliki broj mjehurića u masi.<sup>16</sup>

15 Isings 1957, tip 78b, Antonaras 2009, 324 - 26, tip 146, koji datira, po mnoštvu paralela, iz IV i V vijeka.

16 Radi potpunog pregleda pitanja staklenih površina u Sredozemlju gl. Foy (ed.) 2005 sporadično i posebno 15 - 52. Za staklene površine iz Filipi-a gl. Antonaras, 2007, 47 - 56, posebno 49 - 51, sl. 2, gdje je i starija bibliografija o tome. Za nalaze iz Soluna gl. Antonaras 2010a, 301 - 434, posebno 317 - 419. Za jednu kratku prezentaciju nalaza iz regiona Makedonije gl. Antonaras, 2010b, 112 - 413.

blown in a good quality mold which renders finely the facial features of the two back-to-back placed faces which form the body of the vessel.<sup>15</sup>B. Window Glass (Figs. 12-13)



Sl. 12 - Fig. 12

Several dozens of window glass fragments were unearthed scattered in different spots of the excavation. Most of them are olive green, and several other are bluish ones. All of them are made in the cylinder's technique and on some of them are visible tooling marks and in one case the rim of the original edge of the cylinder, which is still slightly raised. (Fig. 12). The thickness of the window panes ranges between 0.6 and 0.2 cm and almost all of them have a very big number of air bubbles or pinpricks in them.<sup>16</sup>

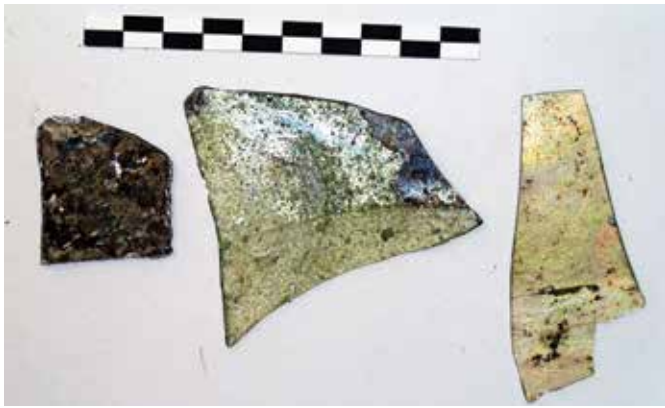
### C. Miscellanea

#### Glass gems (Figs. 14-15)

A considerable number of glass gems, in different shapes were unearthed in the excavations of the basilica. Three of them are olive green, rectangular with curved edges, and they appear in two sizes:

15 Isings 1957, form 78b. Stern 1995, 210 - 412, form A4. Antonaras 2009, 324 - 26, form 146, dated by many analogous finds to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries.

16 For a thorough overview of window glass in Mediterranean region see Foy (ed.) 2005 passim and esp. 15 - 52. On window glass from Philippi see Antonaras, 2007, 47 - 56, esp. 49 - 51, fig. 2, where earlier bibliography of the topic can be found. On finds from Thessaloniki see Antonaras 2010a, 301 - 434, esp. 317 - 419. For a short presentation of Macedonian finds see Antonaras, 2010b, 112 - 413.



Sl. 13 - Fig.13

### C. Razno

#### Stakleni kameničići (Sl. 14 -15)

Zavređuju pažnju kako brojem tako i formama stakleni kameničići staklarija koji su pronađeni tokom iskopavanja bazilike.

Radi se o tri maslinasto zelena paralelopipeda sa zaobljenim ivicama u dvije veličine, 6X2X1 cm. i 4X2,5X0,8 cm.<sup>17</sup> Izrađeni su topljenjem fragmenta stakla, a onda slobodnim rukovanjem.

Nadalje, pronađena su dva ravno konveksna diskoidna staklena kameničića plave boje (prečnika 8 mm, visine 5 mm).<sup>18</sup> Na kraju, jedan dio od plavog stakla, grubo obrezan, čija bočna strana ima iskošen profil – da bi se postigla sigurna adhezija – izgleda da je korišten kao ukrasni umetak.<sup>19</sup>

Od ostalih nalaza od stakla sa ovog lokaliteta vrijedi navesti i tri mozaične tesere, kao i jedinstveni mali privjesak u obliku diska, bez ikakve dekoracije sačuvane na njemu, koji podsjeća na privjeske sa hrišćanskim motivima koji datiraju iz V -VI vijeka (Sl. 16). Takođe,

17 Slična staklarija nađena je u radionici stakla iz VI vijeka koja je iskopana u ulici Vasileos Irakliu u Solunu, gl. Antonaras, 2014, 111 - 12, takođe slični su nađeni i u starohrišćanskoj *quadriburgium*-a četvorokuli u Luludies u Kitros, neobjavljeni, kao i na lokalitetima u Jerisосу.

18 Značajan broj kameničića ovog oblika pronađen je na lokalitetima u severnoj Grčkoj, koji datiraju iz druge polovine IV vijeka do rimske epohe, uglavnom iz I vijeka n.e. Gl. Ignatiadou (ed.) 2010, 221, 222, 373, 386, 399, br. 88, 90, 430, 453, 485. Radi pregleda pitanja gl. Arveiller – Dulong, Nenna 2011, 337 - 40, br. 553 - 554, 558. Takođe, uporedi Davidson 1952, br. 1789, I-II vijeka, dok je još mnogo neobjavljenih primjeraka pronađeno u slojevima I – IV vijeka na novijim lokalitetima Korinta, koje su u fazi objavljivanja od strane autora.

19 Sličan primjerak (4X2, 6X0, 75 cm) od stakla boje meda iz I vijeka nađen je u brodolomu u Narboni. Gl. Feugère 1992, 177 – 206, posebno 200, br. 98. Gdje se navodi i sličan iz Švajcarske iz 10 - 20 g. n.e. gl. Biaggio Simona 1991, br. 163.2.026, slika 49. Za jedan skup od dvanaest sličnih intarzija, izrađenih pečenjem, iz slojeva duge polovine III vijeka iz Arla, gl. Foy 2010, br. 945.

6X2X1 cm. and 4X2.5X0.8 cm, respectively.<sup>17</sup> They are made by firing of a chunk of glass and further tooling. In addition, two more, blue, discoid, planoconvex glass gems (diam. 0.8, Ht. 0.5 cm.) were recovered.<sup>18</sup> Finally, a piece of blue glass which is grossly grozed all around and has slanting sides, apparently for a safer adhesion, it seems that it was secondarily used as a decorative inlay element.<sup>19</sup>



Sl. 15 - Fig. 15

Among the rest of the glass finds of the site, worth mentioning are three beads and a small discoid pendant (Fig. 16).

Also noteworthy is a solid straight shaft with cylindrical cross-section which is made of colorless yellowish glass and it was probably part of a jewel or of

17 Identical gems were unearthed in the 6<sup>th</sup>-century glass workshop excavated in 45, Vasileos Irakleiou Street in Thessaloniki see Antonaras, 2014, 111 - 12, furthermore, similar finds have been unearthed in the Early Christian *quadriburgium* in Louludies in Kitros, and in excavations in Ierissos, both sites still unpublished.

18 A considerable number of gems of this form have been unearthed in excavations in Northern Greece, which are dated from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. up to the Roman period, mostly from the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. see Ignatiadou (ed.) 2010, 221, 222, 373, 386, 399, nos. 88, 90, 430, 453, 485. For an overview on this topic see Arveiller – Dulong, Nenna 2011, 337 - 440, nos 553 - 454, 558. Furthermore, cf. Davidson 1952, no. 1789, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Several more are found in strata dated between the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> century in Corinth, under publication by the author.

19 A similar element (4X2.6X0.75 cm) made of amber glass, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century was located in a shipwreck in Narbone, see Feugère 1992, 177 – 206, esp. 200, no. 98. A similar find is noted in Switzerland dated between 10 - 20 A.D. see Biaggio Simona 1991, no. 163.2.026, fig. 49. For a group of twelve similar inlays made by firing and dated to the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century see Foy 2010, no. 945.



Sl. 14 - Fig. 14



Sl. 16 - Fig. 16



Sl. 17 - Fig. 17

komad nakita ili možda intarzija dekoracije. Na kraju, jedan komad pravolinijskog stakla, veoma tankog da bi pripadao oknu, rezan unaokolo, formirajući disk, sa grubo urezanom periferijom, vjerovatno čineći poklopac slikane ili druge delikatne dekoracije nekog predmeta (Sl.17).<sup>20</sup>

Zaključujući prezentaciju staklenih nalaza kompleksa bazilike Solinos, možemo da rezimiramo sledećim komentaram: Na stotine staklenih fragmenata pronađeno je rasuto gotovo na cijeloj površini lokaliteta,

<sup>20</sup> Slični diskoidni fragmenti nađeni su među neobjavljenim materijalom iz grobova iz XVI vijeka, u krugu Dionisovog teatra u Atini. [lični uvid autora].

an intarsia decoration. And finally, a piece of flat glass, too fine to be part of a window pane, grozed around forming roughly a disk, is identified, which was probably used as a transparent lid over a painted or some other delicate kind of decoration of an object. (Fig. 17).<sup>20</sup>

Summing up the presentation of the glass finds of the complex of the basilica "tou Solinos" we can conclude the following remarks: Hundreds of glass fragments

<sup>20</sup> Identical discoïd fragments were identified in the unpublished material from 16<sup>th</sup>-century graves from the area of the Theater of Dionysos in Athens [personal observation].

od kojih većina pripada prozorskim oknima zgrade. Fragmenti posuda su po broju manji i pripadaju malom broju tipova, uglavnom lampi, ali i nešto stonih posuda za piće ili izlivanje tečnosti. Vrijedna pažnje je činjenica da su fragmenti iste posude nađeni na međusobno udaljenim oblastima, dok je opšti utisak koji se stiče sa cjeline materijala da pripadaju fazi uništenja starohrišćanskog spomenika u kasnom VI i u VII vijeku. Međutim, vrijeme izrade staklenih predmeta razlikuje se, a pojedini bi mogli poticati još iz IV vijeka. Čini se, međutim, da većina pripada proizvodnji V vijeka. Pronađeno je takođe mnogo fragmenata okana izrađenih tehnikom cilindra. Na kraju, neznan broj perli i staklenih kamenčića za dekoraciju predmeta zaokružuju sliku nalaza sa lokaliteta ove starohrišćanske bazilike sjevernoegejskog regiona.

were unearthed scattered almost in the entire area of the excavation, most of them parts of window panes. The vessel fragments were fewer in number and they belong to a small number of forms, mostly of lamps, and few drinking and pouring tableware vessels. It must be noted that fragments of the same vessel were found scattered in distanced areas of the excavation and generally the overall picture rendered by the finds is that they belonged to the destruction phase of the complex dated to the late 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> century. The production time though of the glass objects varies and some of them are even dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, although most of them were produced in the 5<sup>th</sup>. Furthermore, many fragments of window panes made in the cylinder's technique were unearthed throughout the site. Finally, few glass beads and glass gems for the embellishment of some short of objects conclude the picture of the glass finds from the site of this North Aegean Early Christian basilica.

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